

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

## Usage guidelines

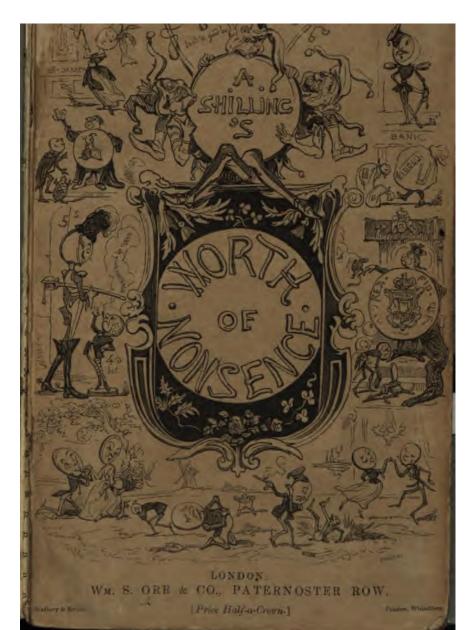
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + Refrain from automated querying Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

#### **About Google Book Search**

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at http://books.google.com/

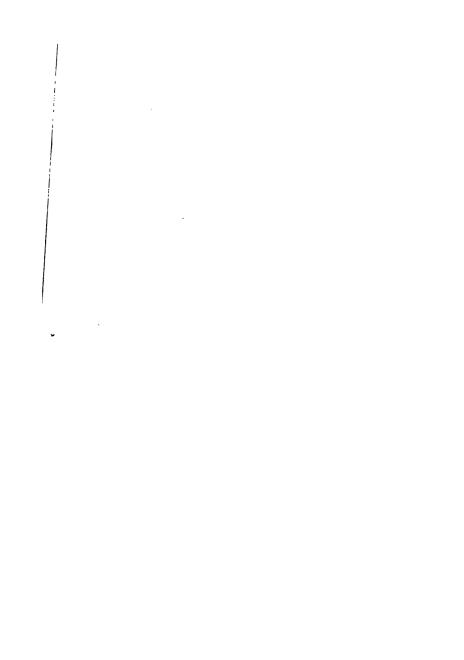


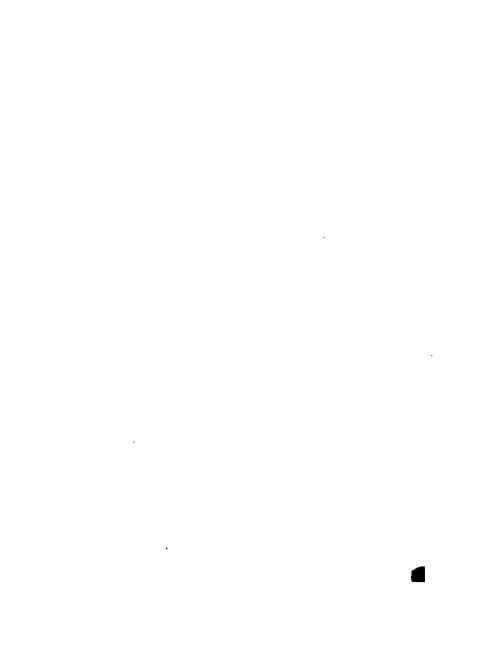


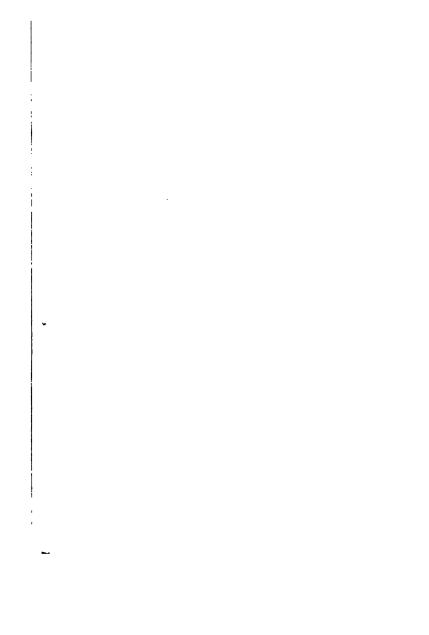
6000314190

42. 601.













1

601.



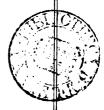
# A SHILLING'S WORTH

OF

# NONSENSE.

BY THE EDITORS OF "PUNCH, OR THE LONDON CHARIVARI."





#### LONDON:

WM. S. ORR & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW.

MDCCCXLII.

LONDOW:

BRADBURY AND EVANS, PRINTERS, WHITEPRINES.

# CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION												PAGE
BENEVOLENCE						•						7
WIVES .												10
CHILDHOOD .												13
PICTURES .					•							16
ANCESTRY .												19
sorrow .												22
INTELLECTUAL	co	MP	AN	ION	18							24
TRAVELLERS												26
MUSIC				•								28
AVARICE .												30
WEALTH .												33
ABSENCE .												35
HAPPINESS .				•			•				•	37

iv		C	ONTE	NTS.				-	
LABOUR .									39
WOMAN .	•								42
STYLE .		•							44
HABIT .									47
MARRIAGE .									50
CIVILISATION			•			•	•		53
ECONOMY .		•		•	•				56
BOOKS .	•		•		•		•	•	59
EGOTISM .				•		•		•	62
LAWYERS .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	65
STORY-TELLING		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	68
CRITICISM .	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	70

## INTRODUCTION.



HE writers (geniuses) of this little volume were standing some months ago on the quay at Dublin, attentively observing a pig-

driver performing the arduous duty of embarking a herd of swine. They (the geniuses) were much struck with the process, evincing as it did the drover's profound knowledge of porcine nature, and his intimate acquaintance with the principles of Bacon. He (the drover) knowing the perversity of pigs, cleverly converted this unamiable trait in their characters into an accommodating virtue, for by pulling lustily at their tails, and thereby implying a wish to detain, the animal instantly became impregnated with a desire to advance.

The geniuses could not help admiring the philosophy of the pig-driver, and were instantly impressed with the applicability of this contradictory process to the education of the human species. They became convinced, that from the proverbial pigheadedness of mankind, the only true method of inducing them to go the right road was to urge them to pursue the wrong.

Big with this great idea, the geniuses hastened home and commenced reducing their new theory to practice. The first patient was an elderly aunt, with five hundred a year and an asthma. One of the geniuses having the reversionary interest of her property, naturally became particularly solicitous, lest she should venture abroad on rainy days; and particularly urgent in imploring her to abstain from so doing. The pig-philosophy prevailed. She would go shopping in a shower, and so got a cold, a doctor, and—a hatchment.



Miss Wild had a good figure, a large dowry, and

a strong dislike to both of the geniuses. They induced their mutual friends to urge Miss Wild not to think of either of them for a husband. She heard their advice; and the pig-philosophy again triumphed. Miss Wild listened to one of the geniuses by moonlight, and in the morning rushed into his arms, a postchaise, and—matrimony.



With these proofs of the correctness of their theory, the geniuses have jotted down a few hints upon general subjects adapted to the pig-headed portion of humanity; and in order to ensure for their work as large a sale as possible, they now, in accordance with their new philosophy, earnestly entreat no one to purchase

A Shilling's Worth of Bonsense!



#### BENEVOLENCE.



ENEVOLENCE should be cultivated by every noble mind, as there is nothing so conducive to permanent popularity as a proper exhibition of this enchanting sentiment.

A charity sermon is a fine stimulant to a benevolent mind. As the donation which your generous feelings may prompt you to contribute is always received at the church-doors, this is undoubtedly one of the best methods of publishing to your fellow-parishioners the humanity as well as the liberality of your disposition.

We have heard of other advantages attendant upon this description of almsgiving. Should any rascal have imposed upon you a half-crown which is a native of the Minories and not of the Mint, a charity sermon will be found a ready means of obtaining a good name, and getting rid of your bad money. You need have no fears that the charity whose interests you are anxious to promote would be any sufferer by the counterfeit which you have so liberally bestowed: for, rest assured, it would again obtain a ready circulation, as no one could be base enough to suspect that the trustees of a charity would ever dream of indulging in a little pious "smashing."

There is another admirable mode of giving vent to your benevolence. The columns of a newspaper afford a fine opportunity for the exhibition of charitable examples; whilst the publication of your name in conjunction with ten-and-sixpence, not only tends to relieve the distressed and to stimulate the more sluggish sympathies of others, but also to exalt yourself in the opinions of your fellow-creatures. Giving alms in private is far from commendable; for every one must be well aware of the social

value of example; who, therefore, can be justified in "hiding his candle under a bushel?"

As no one is fortunate enough to be free from the annoyance of poor relations, a benevolent disposition may be readily evinced towards them by a transfer of any wearing apparel which may have become a shade too shabby for yourself, which, whilst it improves the respectability of their appearance, demonstrates the nobility of your character.

Should the recipient be diminutive and meagre in size, whilst you are portly and commanding, do not waste your money by any foolish anxiety to reduce the habiliments so as to allow them to approximate to the figure of your relation; because by so doing you would only pander to a feeling of personal vanity in one who is not in a proper position to entertain it.

#### WIVES.

The husband-man should be careful, in picking a wife, to prefer money to every other recommendation. If we consider that there are rent and taxes, butchers, bakers, tailors, milliners, servants, &c. to pay, it will at once convince the ambitious Benedict that a Medusa with a long annuity is far more desirable than a Venus with nothing but "all the virtues" to recommend her. We have heard of love-in-a-cottage, or what is synonymous, in a second-pair back, where a finely chiselled nose, a dark and lustrous eye, and lips like the rosy lining of the ocean shell, have converted a potato and a red herring into a banquet worthy of the Gods. But gentlemen, with appetites larger than their incomes, will find that a snub

nose with five hundred pounds per annum, is a far more agreeable companion than even the purest Grecian without a shilling to call her own.

If the suitor be very, very poor, and finds that he cannot fascinate any of the 3 per cents., he should, in selecting a partner equally poor with himself, be certain to give the preference to elegant accomplishments rather than to that very vulgar article—utility; for where is the man so dead to the graces of life, as not to see the superior advantages attendant upon a knowledge of the Italian language to that of Italian irons? What is a hole in your stocking to one in your wife's manners; or a buttonless shirt to an embroidered kettle-holder? Who would not rather lend his ears to the dulcet harmonies of Rossini or Ransford, than listen to the grating discord of the hearth-stone, or the scrubbing-brush?

In conclusion, it should be borne in mind, that whatever happiness is connected with a good temper, the possession of property will always confer amiability on the veriest virago; for should your hearth not be rendered a heaven by her presence, how easy is it to exercise that noblest principle of our nature—generosity, and allow the lady a separate maintenance out of her own income?





#### CHILDHOOD.

The advantages of continuing always children have been highly extolled by our moral philosophers. How delightful a picture would it be to contemplate a gentleman deep in the vale of years, with the snows of sixty winters on his brow, and a ha'porth of lollipops in his hand; or to witness the most learned and venerable judges on the Bench abandoning the unworthy intricacies of the law for the more simple and becoming pleasures of

the "scratch-cradle!" What would be more gratifying than to see Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell divesting themselves of the rancour of party, and occupied upon the floor of the House in a friendly contest at "Hopscotch," or "Ring-taw?"



Were this happy state of things to be encouraged, would it not be beautiful to behold the honoured and hoary hero of a hundred fights forsaking the ruinous game of kings, exchanging the ensanguined livery of war for the peaceful pinafore of humble holland, and employing

his mighty mind in the more harmless game of "Hoi! spy hoi!" with the king of Prussia!

Having shown the advantages of adult childhood, we ask what parent will be so inhuman as to sacrifice the happy ignorance of his offspring to the miseries of wisdom?





### PICTURES.

"Know THYSELF," is an excellent axiom and roundhand copy. We would therefore recommend the heads of families to have themselves transferred to canvas and suspended in their apartments for continual selfexamination.

There are also other advantages attendant upon this practice. As it would be too expensive to appear every

day in your best clothes, the portraits of yourself, blue coat and buff waistcoat, will afford those friends who have an opportunity of seeing you only in the week in your working dress, of observing how very genteel you appear when decorated in your Sunday apparel.

Should you be blessed with two grown-up unmarriageable daughters, you cannot do better than have their portraits "done;" for the artist can introduce a stock of jewellery and beauty not exactly the property of the young ladies; and as first impressions are everything, some guileless swain may be struck with the charms of the portrait and blinded to the blemishes of the original.

If we were called upon to suggest a style of male portraiture, we would unhesitatingly select that of the gentleman in Regent-circus, who in a spirit of laudable ambition has set up his own likeness in rivalry to that of his neighbour the "Bull and Mouth."

There is a landscape of a child in the same gallery which offers a fine model for the female portion of your family, always taking care to place in the hand of the fair sitter a rose, or, in the absence of the floral queen, a kidney

on a skewer, which, we are given to understand, is the lay-rose of this school of painters.

Persons of considerable wealth, but of insignificant extraction, who in the poetic ardour of their youth have been imprudent enough to allow the "home of their childhood" to be committed to canvas, will do well, upon the acquisition of their first thousand pounds, to have the humble cottage in which they were born instantly converted into a villa; and with every new investment in the funds they should employ some architectural artist, to add a wing or a story to their pictorial birthplace, in order that it may ultimately be converted into a mansion. On retiring from business, a pound or two may be advantageously laid out in adding "an extensive and thicklywooded park, well stocked with deer," to the picture; so that although your youthful fare may have been broad-beans and bacon, your new acquaintance may give you credit for having been reared on venison and pine-apples.



# ANCESTRY.

ANCESTRY is valuable for its quantity as well as its quality. If you be a nobleman, do not stop short one generation before the Norman Conquest in settling the root of your family-tree. Should you find the

difficulty in procuring the requisite amount of ancestral dust, we have no doubt you may have the deficiency supplied by the Norroy at the Heralds' College, being the great contractor for the same.

If you be a nobody and have been lucky enough to have had an alderman or a knight—and only one—in your family, be sure to let your tree take root in his illustrious body.

The deficiency of ancestry in wealthy families may be easily remedied by the purchase at old picture-shops of a second-hand admiral—an antiquated judge of assize—an indistinct knight in armour—and three modern captains. The latter will do very well for sons to be killed at intervals in fields of battle, or India; and the display of these upon the walls of the dining-room will impress both friends and servants that honour and wisdom are the entailed property of the family.

To render the illusion complete, we should advise the adoption of a proper name of four syllables, beginning with a "Fitz" or a "Mount," and ending with a "ville" or a "ham," as Fitzorville or Mounterpingham; for who

could believe that two generations would have consented to have borne the name of Tibbs? whereas such a patronymic as Hubert de Montmorency could only have entered England with William the Conqueror.



#### SORROW.

Nothing is so vulgar as the outward demonstration of joy, and consequently nothing can be so genteel as the exhibition of a silent sorrow.

Grief is always interesting in the youth of both sexes, giving as it does a sentimental delicacy to the complexion. If the gentleman be of a poetic temperament, a dash of melancholy must be thrown into the deportment; for "blighted hopes," a "faithless friend," and "the vale of tears," are the capital necessary for starting in the canto and stanza line.

Young ladies will do well to indulge in the lugubrious; for they should remember that since "Pity is akin to Love," Grief may be looked upon as one of the family. They should therefore cultivate the pathetic; for, as





Mr. T. P. Cooke says, "The man who could not sympathise with a lovely female in distress is," &c.

Should you have no provocation for tears, you will find an excellent substitute for a silent sorrow in a Spanish onion.

A widow, however, whose weeds are getting rather "seedy," will do well to cherish the vivacious; for few gentlemen could be hard-hearted enough to propose themselves for her second husband, whilst she was deeply absorbed in grief for the loss of her first.





# INTELLECTUAL COMPANIONS.

In selecting your companions, be careful to choose those who are your inferiors either in mind or position. Ambition is a noble principle; and be your talents however humble, you can, in seeking your station in society, descend to that class where you will be looked upon as a great man.





In support of this opinion, we need only refer to that beautiful spirit of humility which now actuates some of the nobles of our land, who, doffing the pseudo dignity of the senator, and donning the generous nature of the man, are frequently found taking the hand of the prize-fighter as a brother, and sharing in the festivities of the cabman as a friend—amply repaid for their condescension by the eulogiums of their companions, and their acknowledged superiority as—"regular bricks."

There is always danger of annoyance in presuming to seek the society of your superiors; for though you naturally entertain a very excellent opinion of yourself, it is ever distressing to find others that are not of the same way of thinking as yourself.

As everything is great or little by comparison, you may become a Colossus among coal-heavers, although you would be a pigmy among philosophers—even as the noble may be considered a genius in St. Giles's, who appears very much like an imbecile in St. Stephen's.

#### TRAVELLERS.

The reason that travellers are too frequently looked upon as bores, proceeds from their proverbial modesty of narration—truth with them is never made sufficiently elastic; for the squatters among the auditors of an absquatulator are never interested in the detail of occurrences which bear the semblance of reality, but require the accounts to be highly seasoned with wonders before they can relish them. This is the secret of the great success of Baron Munchausen, and the most popular of our modern tourists. If the traveller represents the Caffres to be possessed of the same nature as the Claphamites, or the natives of the "bejewelled" plains of Hindostan to have the same number of eyes as the nobodies of Hampstead, he must expect to be looked

upon as a bore and an impostor. For, as all travellers are allowed to see strange sights, the gentleman who has recently returned from any distant country can only hope to be tolerated or believed when "he draws upon his imagination for his facts," and may be assured that he will acquire the character of a liar if in his narrative he is pigheaded enough to adhere to the truth.



#### MUSIC.

Music has hitherto been looked upon as a matter of luxury rather than utility; an oversight which can only be attributed to the want of a moment's consideration of the subject. Any man, though he "have no music in his soul," will at once perceive the value of the art by placing himself in the position of a landlord with an unruly tenant, or a tenant with an unruly landlord; and surely then he cannot fail to discover the benefits—not to say the harmony—which would result from a quarter's lessons on the trombone or cymbals.

Again: if your employment is sedentary and you are a man who loves peace, consider how pleasantly and effectually a *fantasia* on the piano by your wife would drown





the noisy tantrums of your child. Or, if you are the victim of a nervous affliction, think how the monotony of a sick-bed would be relieved by the indiscriminate concert of that popular Scotch band which for years has occupied the gutters of the Metropolis!

Church music has its own peculiar advantages; for should you occupy a conspicuous position in the church and the parish, and wish to give an especial example of wakefulness to the charity children, it would be excessively inconvenient if you should be left sleeping in your pew after the conclusion of the service—a circumstance which church organs have been indubitably introduced to prevent.



# AVARICE.

Many ignorant people have stigmatised Avarice as a vice. This arose from their blindly considering virtue and generosity as more honourable than wealth.

Every person knows that respectability consists in a

one-horse chaise; gentility, in a chariot and job-horses; nobility, in a carriage, two footmen, a fat coachman, and a hammer-cloth; all of which are the products of "a considerable balance at the bankers'." Now, Avarice being the acknowledged high road to the funds and fame, it can but be looked upon as the noble ambition of an aspiring soul to obtain the good opinion of his fellow-men.

How glorious is the desire to die and leave behind us something better than a good name!—something which will not only surround our death-bed with anxious and sorrowing relations, but which, when we are no more, will make everything which belonged to us dear to them—even our funded property; while those who enjoy only a distant consanguinity will rush to Doctors' Commons and gladly expend a shilling to satisfy themselves that our last requests have been properly attended to.

There is also another benign consolation. The money which we have so unceasingly hoarded and scraped together will become a golden ointment to the lacerated. heart of our "disconsolate widow." It will be the means of destroying the solitude of her hearth, and of filling our vacant chair with some sighing, sympathising single gentleman.



#### WEALTH.



EALTH is power. This remark has almost become trite by repetition, but has never yet been properly illustrated.

Consider the advantages of a great fortune, and the enjoyments it

affords. May not the man of wealth indulge in the delightful delirium of drunkenness, without suffering the next day any other inconvenience than the paltry inflictions of a fine of five shillings and a headache? May he not for a few pounds enjoy the refined pleasure of breaking the feverish slumber of the invalid, or startling the timid mother, by the jerking of bell-wires and the wrenching of knockers? Is not his the noble privilege of half wax-

dering his fellow-man, as long as he has sufficient money to pay for it?

Will not a few pounds enable him to despoil humble innocence of its purity, and to tinge the brow of age with shame? Or can he not, at the trifling sacrifice of a hundred or two, enjoy the splendid luxury of blasting the husband's happiness by dishonouring the wife, and checking the holy springs of filial love by polluting the mother?

Does not the wise spirit of the laws, too, entitle him for "a consideration" to blacken the fair fame of any that may provoke his enmity?

Are the luxuries of drunkenness, cruelty, rioting, seduction, adultery, and slander, within the reach of poverty? No! Can indigence aspire to such happiness? No; for it has been very properly ordained that the poor man who infringes the privileges of the rich by partaking of their amusement, shall atone for his presumption by undergoing a course of moral and physical correction at the treadmill—the disgrace improving his manners, and the exercise doing the same for his health.





#### ABSENCE.

ABSENCE is very favourable to lovers and debtors. How many a Corydon or a Jinkinson has been indebted to this circumstance for a wife! for had he not always had the privilege of seeing his charmer when decorated for the occasion in her best gown and temper, he might have been saved the expenses of the "joyful occasion," and the repentance of the desperate act.

We once knew a passion bent on the perpetration of matrimony completely extinguished on beholding the wavy tresses which engendered it, converted by their curl-papers into something strongly resembling a bunch of turnip radishes. How much is domestic life indebted to absence for its enjoyment! The husband who is con-

tinually by his own fireside soon experiences the truth of the very musty adage, that "Too much familiarity," &c. But the man who seeks for contrast in the society of his club or tavern, finds on returning to his home, even though it be long past midnight, the faithful partner of his bed and bosom anxiously awaiting his arrival. What love exhibited! what happiness bestowed!

How many men owe even their liberty to absence! "Not at home" has afforded many a debtor a temporary respite from his duns; whilst a moonlight departure from the house of their landlords has proved to tenants in arrear the advantages of absenteeism by leaving them still surrounded by their lares—their household furniture.

### HAPPINESS.

"Tot homines—tot sententiæ," which for the benefit of the Universities we translate—"The notions of happiness are regulated by the census." Some gentlemen affirm that it lies in morality, others that it is to be found only in the "Cider-cellars;" some say that true happiness consists in relieving a fellow-creature, whilst others, assenting to this proposition, add—of his knocker. We have heard it asserted by a few, that happiness is but the synonym for peace and contentment; others have contended that it more properly stands for cigars and brandy and water—to which latter opinion we beg to hand in our perfect adherence.

We have known some young ladies to aver that the true signification of happiness was a crowded ball-room and a cold collation; whilst pedants assert that happiness is printed in black letter and bound in calf. Dandies affirm that it is centred in self and enveloped in superfine Saxony.

It is a fallacy scarcely worth exposing to believe that happiness is to be obtained by seeking to promote that of others; for every person must be well aware of the inconvenience which arises from troubling one's head with other people's business.



## LABOUR.

A CERTAIN Dr. Channing has had the absurdity to assert that there is a native dignity in labour. We are not surprised at the extravagance of this proposition, considering the writer is an American, and has a natural turn for Jonathanisms.

Can anything be more ridiculous or disgraceful than to see a tradesman's daughter neglecting her Italian and guitar for the household duties of life, or to witness a full-fed footman in a bustle or a perspiration?

On the other hand, can there possibly be a nobler sight for the philosopher to contemplate than an able-bodied gentleman, enveloped in damask or brocade, reclining on a sofa, lounging away his life, languidly exhaling the soothing fumes of the odoriferous "goggera" through the perfumed waters of his Eastern hookha?

If any proof were wanting of the utter inutility of labour, we would adduce the conduct of those legislative sages whose opinions would be of much greater importance than our own, even had we different views on the subject.

How wise is the anxiety displayed by them to encourage the emigration of the productive artisan, and to induce the return of the consumptive absence! We look forward with indescribable impatience to that beautiful British Millennium when England will be an entire nation of independent gentlemen, undefiled by the presence of

one vulgar mechanic, and its furrowed plains shall be converted into parks and pleasure-grounds, *unscarred* by the labour of the husbandman.



#### WOMAN.

THERE is a visionary scheme at present abroad for rendering woman a rational being. We need scarcely point out the gross absurdity of such an object: for since the whole duty of a young lady is to endeavour to get comfortably settled in life, only those accomplishments should be cultivated which will be the most likely to secure an eligible husband. Instead, therefore, of endowing her with a knowledge of the world at large and its wonders, her attention should be directed to "the world of fashion" and its nouveautés; thus imbuing her mind with a proper appreciation of the works of Madame Carson, instead of those of Dame Nature.

As the ball-room is to be the arena of her conquests,





she cannot devote too much time to the study of the waltz and gallopade, and to those other graces which will be the means of procuring her a partner, not only for the next set, but also for life; for it is plain that the chief care of a young lady should be to win the admiration of the lover, and not to secure the devotion of the husband.

The foundation thus laid will be sure to promote that domestic estrangement which every one with the slightest pretension to fashion naturally desires. The finer sensibilities, as they are called, are by these means sufficiently blunted to prevent them becoming a source of inconvenience to the mother; and the helplessness of infancy divested of those anxieties which would otherwise attend the transfer of the maternal duties to the nursery-maid.

### STYLE.

As the literature may generally be taken as the criterion of the polite character of the age, the "flash dictionary" must now form a necessary part of the library of every gentleman.

An acquaintance with slang not only fits the youth of the present generation for enjoying the society, and arriving at a knowledge of the habits, of that romantic class of individuals known by the name of the "light-fingered gentry," but also enables the student to appreciate the more popular works of modern authors.

The prosaic commonplace phraseology of Addison and other "chaste writers," as they are called, sinks into insignificance when contrasted with the fanciful tropes





and metaphors of the "boosing ken;" for who cannot appreciate the poetry which describes the mouth as a potato-trap, and paints the teeth as a box of dominoes? Who, that wished to express his conviction of another's intelligence, could hesitate between the terms "a sensible man" and a downy cove? or, should he desire to speak of him as an illustrious individual, what more graphic expression could be employed than designating him a great cigar? or who, being anxious to commend a liberal course of conduct, could pause between "prodigality" and "going it like bricks?"



Forcible as are the above examples, a greater vigour may yet be imparted to them by the liberal introduction of oaths and other profane expletives, which though destitute of meaning, always mark the gentleman and the scholar.

## HABIT,

ABIT being universally acknowledged to be second nature, he who wishes you to forego the indulgence of any of your established customs can be looked

upon only as one of those individuals who are irrational enough to desire that which is unnatural.

If therefore you are in the habit of smoking, and occupy apartments in a house wherein there is an elderly lady

with an asthma, and she is so unreasonable as to

expect you to deprive yourself of this innocuous enjoyment, do not hesitate to treat her as a maniac who would require you to exist without the very air you breathe.

Should you have always accustomed yourself to plenty of air, and chance to occupy the inside of a stage-coach with a gentleman subject to the rheumatism in the head, and a lady afflicted with the toothache, stand upon no ceremony, but proceed to establish a thorough-draft by letting down both the windows; for recollect that none but barbarians would seek to control the dictates of nature—even though it be a second one.

If you be one of twenty in a public room on a frosty morning, and have contracted a habit of warming the dorsal part of your body, do not hesitate to place yourself immediately before the fire, for there can be no necessity for you to inconvenience yourself for those to whom you are a perfect stranger; or should there be any friends of yours among the

company, it would evince great selfishness upon their parts did they display any wish to control your enjoyment.



## MARRIAGE.

MARRIAGE entails serious obligations, and as it may be looked upon as the entry into domestic life, you should be very cautious in your preliminary arrangements. The first and chief care, both for bride and bridegroom, should be to secure not only the most prepossessing, but the most expensive costume; for should either of them appear meanly or unbecomingly dressed, their intimate friends will be certain to condemn the match as deficient in taste or prudence.

To ensure that *bliss* which is usually anticipated by "entering the holy state of matrimony," the happy couple cannot be too circumspect in their selection of the vehicle



		•

which conveys them to the altar. Hackney-coaches are fatal to future happiness—"glass ditto" however cannot be considered to have much influence on your conjugal destiny—but an "own carriage" may be looked upon as the forerunner of perfect felicity.

As you cannot invite all your dearest friends to be present on the joyful occasion, it will be advisable to select only those who keep their own equipages. Mothers should be particularly guarded in their conduct upon "the happiest day" of their daughters' lives; and however pleased they may be with the fortunate alliance, it is their bounden duty during the ceremony to hide their face and feelings in a French cambric pocket-handkerchief; as any expression of indecorous delight might induce the bridegroom to suspect that the young lady was not quite so great a "treasure" as they had represented her to be, and he had fondly imagined.

In distributing your cards and wedding-cake, be certain to send to all your unmarried acquaintance, not with the wish to mortify them with your own good fortune, but to stimulate them (if possible) to follow your example; while to your dearest, dearest female friend who is still unmarried though turned of thirty, you should take care to write a letter descriptive of the happiness which has already attended your union, and pointing out the amiable qualities of disposition and the loves of moustachios or whiskers belonging to the angel to whom you are allied.





# CIVILISATION.

EVERY Englishman ought to rejoice in the high state of civilization which it is the happy lot of this country to enjoy, and to do his utmost to disseminate so great a blessing among his barbarous brothers of other and less fortunate climes. Climes where—with horror we write it—votes are as valueless as ten pound notes! Climes which, alas! are unblessed with coal-mines to serve as infant schools for the rising generation.

What can be more painful to the noble philanthropist than the knowledge that in this, the nineteenth century, there exists upon the face of the earth human beings so lost to all refinement and reason, that they actually are degraded enough to wear their rings through their noses instead of their ears!

Does not the eloquent voice of enlightenment and humanity call upon us to contribute to our utmost to rescue those poor benighted creatures from that deplorable state of ignorance and barbarism which prompts them to embellish their countenances with yellow ochre instead of carmine, and to add a new charm to the complexion by the application of cocoa-nut oil rather than Kalydor?

Is there a rational being among us, that can patiently endure the reflection that his fellow-man could sink into such a state of childish pride and vanity, that he should actually engrave upon his body his distinctive coat of arms,

and be weak enough to attach the same importance to the tattooed signs of his nobility, as we with our superior intelligence do to a star or a garter?



### ECONOMY.

ECONOMY is a great source of happiness, and should engage the attention of the good housewife—particularly in the kitchen.

Servants are proverbially wasteful, and should therefore be limited to that which is just sufficient to keep them in a condition to do the work required of them. Low-priced food of all descriptions will be found invariably the most economical; for although the nutritive properties may be of an infinitesimal character, still the flavour is not so enticing, and the consumption must consequently be less.

In the article of butter, for instance, a good strong Irish salt would (being somewhat unpalatable) do admirably

for your domestics, who, from the advantage of constantexercise and its attendant appetite, cannot require the same delicacies as yourself. A cheese—a powerful tongueflaying Chedder—will be found not only to go twice as far as a meek and mild Gloster, but also to act as a strong preventive to followers.

Good economists will do well to see that their plain cooks are *very plain*, for we have known a good-looking one to have caused, by the long train of her admirers, a considerable increase in the weekly accounts of the housekeeping.



By perseverance in a line of rigid economy in the kitchen you may calculate that, in the course of three years at most, you will have saved sufficient to purchase a new set of very handsome damask window-curtains for your drawing-room.

A great saving may also be effected in the nursery by a judicious introduction of plums at an early season of the year, as they are well calculated to produce a mild morbus, (cholera or otherwise,) attended with a loss of appetite for some time after, and tincture of rhubarb will be found much cheaper in the long-run than sirloin of beef with growing children.



## BOOKS.

What a beautiful piece of furniture is a handsomelyfilled book-case! It is perhaps the readiest method for a man of fortune to acquire the reputation of being likewise a man of intellect. If you have about the same knowledge of Greek as the sapient pig, a few classical folios with the titles conspicuously displayed on the binding will be of as much service to you with the world as if you had matriculated at Trinity.

Or if you have no particular desire to impress your visitors with the abstruseness of your studies, then always select a book for the elegance of its binding; for remember that "Jack Sheppard" in morocco and gold, is infinitely preferable to the "Vicar of Wakefield" in cloth.

We have known some happy effects to result from the use of books for higher purposes than those of show. A young gentleman who has been somewhat remiss in his payment to his landlady, and is anxious to impress upon her the high sense he entertains of all moral and honourable obligations, will find his advantage in taking care, previously to leaving his apartment for the day, to dress his table with a volume of a dog's-eared Paley. If the page be judiciously selected, he may rest assured, from the natural inquisitiveness of landladies, that her faith will be considerably augmented, and his credit enlarged.

The best plan to form a library is to become acquainted

with a number of reading men whose volumes you can take home and study at your leisure, which will doubtlessly occupy so long a period of time that the names of the owners will ultimately be obliterated from your memory; nor can any one be surprised at this, as books, like umbrellas, are never expected to be returned.





## EGOTISM.

How often do we hear egotism censured as a weakness! but we have ever considered it as a very valuable and profitable virtue.

Had not the intelligent Mr. Warren told the public in liquid numbers that

Nought could equal Silvia's eye— Nought on earth, in air or sky— Nought creation boasts so grand As Warren's blacking, 30, Strand, might not the blessing of this invaluable and easy-shining composition have been lost to the world for ever?

Had not the magic Mechi put forward the startling and philosophical inquiry of

Why is Mechi's strop, good sir, Like a Bow-street officer ?

the public might never have known that by his paste alone could shaving be rendered a luxury!



These egotistical displays have not been without their advantages; why, therefore, should any one hesitate to

speak in the same glowing terms of his amiability as Mr. Morrison does of his pills, or to vouch for the surprising quality of his talents with the same boldness as Mr. Holloway does for his ointment? Are you not better acquainted with your own virtues than any other person can possibly be? And if you did not occasionally let the world know the high opinion you entertained of yourself, others would naturally infer that you, who knew yourself best, had weightier reasons than mere modesty for hesitating to give yourself a good character.



# LAWYERS.

A LAWYER is a much-abused "gentleman, one," &c. He is generally described as a cormorant after clients, exorbitant in his bills of costs, and a zealous promoter of litigation; but this portrait of him has been drawn with a too caustic pencil, for there is a high moral purpose in his conduct.

He desires clients only with the noble motive of ruining them, and holding them up as examples of the miserable state to be anticipated by those who show a vexatious spirit towards their fellow-man.



He makes law expensive, not from a paltry desire to enrich his own coffers, but from a magnanimous and patriotic wish to prevent the poor man from indulging in hatred and uncharitableness, and to deter the rich by a forcible appeal to their pockets from a habit of oppression towards their inferiors, and of opposition towards their equals; therefore let the costs of your legal adviser be ever so exorbitant, discharge his claim at once, and consider that you have only taken an expensive lesson in morality.

If the lawyer does promote litigation, it is from the consideration that a country without a chancellor would be little better than a ship without a helm; and living in a country with a chancellor, he looks upon it as the bounden duty of every one to prevent so honourable a functionary receiving his money for doing nothing.





## STORY-TELLING.

The gentleman who is ambitious of becoming a good story-teller should adopt the method pursued by conjurors, and never attempt an anecdote without the presence of a clever confederate; for since jokes are more easily borrowed than made, and they depend for their great effect upon the time of their introduction, you should, before going out to a party where you are looked upon as a ready wit, arrange with your accomplice the subject of the anecdotes and impromptus which you purpose throwing off during the evening. As it is always important for the due success of a joke or story that the laugh should be introduced at the proper place and moment, your confederate can be employed in the double capacity of your cue-giver and the laughing fugleman of the company.

Old stories may be revived with considerable effect, by the introduction of modern characters and a change of the original locality; whereas, attributing witticisms to Foote or Sheridan instantly declares their antiquity, and causes you to be referred to "Joe Miller, page 43."

A greater interest may be excited by making yourself the hero of your own narrations, particularly if any one should be acquainted with the original whence the incidents are derived, as in such a case they cannot fail to be struck with the very singular coincidence of the circumstances.

## CRITICISM.



CRITIC should know little or nothing; as he will then be enabled to form a more impartial opinion of all matters submitted to his judgment.

It is, however, de-

sirable that he make himself acquainted with the authors of those works which may engage his attention; for should the book he is called upon to review be the production of a friend, he can obtain from him a more perfect knowledge of the intention and merits of the performance than he could by perusing it.

On the other hand, should it be the production of an enemy, he can, of course, form a just estimate of the quality of the book from his preconceptions of the author's capabilities and character.



The chief art of criticism is to know whom to censure and whom to praise. Young and unknown writers are the safest subjects for critical anatomy, as it is nine chances to one that the judgment is never controverted by any subsequent production, as one stab from the reviewer's envenomed pen is generally fatal to literary hopes.



There is no better guide to the man of talent and his works than an invitation to dinner; for the author must be imbued with an honest consciousness of his own power, and a fine sense of the critic's impartiality, thus, in his presence, to throw aside the mantle of genius and to put on the dress-coat of hospitality.

The critic's excellence consists in being able to condense the greatest amount of praise in the smallest number of lines, so that the "opinion of the press" may be extracted and advertised at the least possible expense.



We predict a few of the favourable criticisms upon our "Shilling's-worth of Nonsense:"—

- "This should be in the library of every man who is a lover of wit."
- "Every father should purchase this admirable little book for every son—every son for every father," &c.

"This work will be read when Joseph Miller is forgotten."

The unfavourable criticisms may run as follows:

- "'A Shilling's Worth of Nonsense.'—Never did a work so fully bear out its title."
- "This book is a tissue of absurdities, ridiculing all that is good and great."
- "We object to the violent Conservative feeling which pervades this 'Nonsense.'"



LONDON:

#### Publishing Weekly, Price Threspence,

AND

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED WITH WOOD ENGRAVINGS,

FROM DESIGNS BY

LEECH, CROWQUILL, PHIZ, MEADOWS, NEWMAN, HENNING,

AND OTHER EMINENT ARTISTS.

## PUNCH,

OR,

THE LONDON CHARIVARI.

A Number is Published every Saturday, Price Threepence,

IN DEMY QUARTO,

CONTAINING ONE LARGE ENGRAVING, OCCUPYING A FULL PAGE,
AND FROM TWELVE TO TWENTY SMALLER ONES.

Y A Part, containing Four or Five Numbers, is published on the 1st of each Month, stitched in a Wrapper.

#### THE SECOND VOLUME OF "PUNCH,"

#### CONTAINING

# THE ALMANACK, THE VALENTINES, THE LIONS OF LONDON,

MORE THAN FIVE HUNDRED ORIGINAL ARTICLES IN PROSE AND VERSE,

AND

#### EMBELLISHED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS,

Will be published on the Thirtieth of June, Price Eight Shillings.

The First Volume, price 7s. 6d., and all back Numbers, are constantly kept on Sale,

LONDON: OFFICE, 13, WELLINGTON STREET.

SOLD BY ALL BOOKHELLERS AND NEWSMEN.







